* Introduction about the pyke project
* The expert for our project is name : Doctor Ahmed Marwan && Doctor Esraa Ahmed . who are working as a doctor at the Faculty of Dentistry, Cairo University.
* This information has been compiled by the dental experts mentioned above.
* This model is modified according to the words of the previous experts, whose names were mentioned
* **The all information about diseases in the project :**

1. **Dental abcess :**

A dental abscess, or tooth abscess, is a buildup of pus that forms inside the teeth or gums.

The abscess typically comes from a bacterial infection, often one that has accumulated in the soft pulp of the tooth.

Bacteria exist in plaque, a by-product of food, saliva, and bacteria in the mouth, which sticks to the teeth and damages them and the gums.

If the plaque is not removed by regular and proper brushing and flossing, the bacteria may spread inside the soft tissue of the tooth or gums. This can eventually result in an abscess.

Fast facts on dental abscesses

1-There are three types of dental abscess: Gingival, periodontal and periapical.

2-Symptoms of dental abscesses include pain, a bad taste in the mouth and fever.

3-Dental abscesses are caused by a bacterial infection.

4-Treatment for an abscess may involve root canal surgery.

5-To minimize pain, it is best to avoid cold drinks and food and use a softer toothbrus.

Symptoms

Signs and symptoms of a dental abscess include:

1-pain in the affected area when biting or when touching the affected area

2-sensitivity to cold or hot food and liquids

3-a foul taste in the mouth

4-fever

5-a generally unwell feeling

6-difficulties opening the mouth

7-swallowing difficulties

8-insomnia

The main symptom of a dental abscess is pain. This may be a throbbing pain and is often intense. The pain usually starts suddenly and becomes more intense over the following hours or days. In some cases, the pain may radiate to the ear, jawbone, and neck.

Home remedies

There are actions you can take at home to relieve the pain.

Avoid food and drink that is either too hot or too cold.

Chewing on the side of your mouth without an abscess will probably be less painful

Do not floss around the affected area.

Use a very soft toothbrush.

While home remedies can help make a person more comfortable while they wait for treatment, it is important to visit a healthcare professional for treatment to avoid any of the complications of a dental abscess.

1. **Bleeding gums:**

Bleeding gums can be a sign that you have or may develop gum disease. Ongoing gum bleeding may be due to plaque buildup on the teeth. It can also be a sign of a serious medical condition.

-Causes

The main cause of bleeding gums is the buildup of plaque at the gum line. This will lead to a condition called gingivitis, or inflamed gums.

Plaque that is not removed will harden into tartar. This will lead to increased bleeding and a more advanced form of gum and jaw bone disease known as periodontitis.

Other causes of bleeding gums include:

-Any bleeding disorders

-Brushing too hard

-Hormonal changes during pregnancy

-Ill-fitting dentures or other dental appliances

In gingivitis, the gums become red and swollen. They can bleed easily. Gingivitis is a mild form of gum disease. You can usually reverse it with daily brushing and flossing and regular cleanings by a dentist or dental hygienist. Untreated gingivitis can lead to periodontitis. If you have periodontitis, the gums pull away from the teeth and form pockets that become infected. If not treated, the bones, gums and connective tissue that support the teeth are destroyed

Visit the dentist at least once every 6 months for plaque removal. Follow your dentist's home care instructions.

Brush your teeth gently with a soft-bristle toothbrush at least twice a day. It is best if you can brush after every meal. Also, flossing teeth twice a day can prevent plaque from building up and turning into tartar.

Your dentist may tell you to rinse with salt water or hydrogen peroxide and water, or a mouth rise designed to treat gum inflammation. Some rinses contain alcohol, so consult with your dentist prior to using one of these types.

It can help to follow a balanced, healthy diet. Try to avoid snacking between meals and cut down on the carbohydrates you eat.

Other tips to help with bleeding gums:

Have a periodontal exam.

Do not use tobacco, since it makes bleeding gums worse. Tobacco use can also mask other problems that cause bleeding of the gums.

Control gum bleeding by applying pressure directly on the gums with a gauze pad soaked in ice water.

If you have been diagnosed with a vitamin deficiency, take vitamin supplements.

Avoid aspirin unless your health care provider has recommended that you take it.

If side effects of a medicine are causing the bleeding gums, ask your provider to prescribe a different drug. Never change your medicine without first talking to your provider.

Use an oral irrigation device on the low setting to massage your gums.

See your dentist if your dentures or other dental appliances do not fit well or are causing sore spots on your gums.

Follow your dentist's instructions on how to brush and floss so you can avoid hurting your gums.

When to Contact a Medical Professional

Collapse Section

When to Contact a Medical Professional has been expanded.

Consult your provider if:

1. **Gingiva enlargement:**

What is gingival hyperplasia?

Gingival hyperplasia is an overgrowth of gum tissue around the teeth. There are a number of causes for this condition, but it’s often a symptom of poor oral hygiene or a side effect of using certain medications.

If left untreated, this oral condition can affect the alignment of your teeth and increase the risk of developing gum disease. Gingival hyperplasia can be resolved by improving oral hygiene habits. In more severe cases, surgical treatment is necessary.

Gingival hyperplasia is also referred to as:

gingival overgrowth

gum enlargement

hypertrophy

hypertrophic gingivitis

Gingival hyperplasia symptoms

Gingival hyperplasia can be painful and can affect your oral health. One of the more common characteristics of this condition is having red, bleeding gums.pain

bad breath

plaque buildup on teeth

In more severe cases, the gums can completely cover the teeth, affecting hygiene and teeth alignment. If your teeth are covered, they will be difficult to clean. This could increase your risk

3 Causes of gingival hyperplasia

Gingival (gum) overgrowth is often caused by inflammation. It can also be drug-induced, as a side effect of prescribed medications. Common medications that can cause this overgrowth include:

antiseizure drugs

immunosuppressants

calcium channel blockers, or drugs used to treat high blood pressure and other heart-related conditions

This condition often resolves once a person stops taking the prescribed medication.

Other causes can be categorized into groups: inflammatory gum enlargement, systemic causes, and hereditary gingival fibromatosis.

1. Inflammatory gum enlargement

Gingival hyperplasia can occur as a direct result of inflammation. The inflammation is often caused by plaque buildup on the teeth from food, bacteria, and poor hygiene practices.

The inflammation can make the gums tender and red, and it can trigger bleeding. Proper hygiene techniques, such as daily flossing and effective brushing, can improve this condition.

2. Systemic causes

Other causes of gingival hyperplasia are more physiologic. Pregnancy, hormonal imbalances, and some diseases such as leukemia can trigger gum overgrowth. Other diseases or conditions that could cause gum overgrowth include:

HIV

diabetes

anemia

Crohn’s disease

lymphoma

vitamin deficiencies

The condition usually improves once the underlying cause has been treated. In the case of pregnancy, gum enlargement improves once the baby has been delivered.

Proper oral hygiene can improve symptoms and reduce the risk of developing this condition.

3. Hereditary gingival fibromatosis

Hereditary gingival fibromatosis (HGF) is a rare oral condition that causes slow, progressive gum enlargement. It often begins in childhood, but it may not be noticeable until adulthood.

The gingival overgrowth from this condition is caused by an overproduction of collagen. In some cases of this condition, the gums will cover major parts of the tooth surfaces or cover them completely.

Treating gingival overgrowth

Treating gingival hyperplasia often depends on the underlying cause. In many cases, improved oral hygiene can prevent or improve symptoms and resolve this condition. However, if gum overgrowth is a product of medication or disease, doctors may recommend surgery.

Gingival hyperplasia can be a recurrent condition despite improvements in oral hygiene, professional treatment, and drug substitutions. In such cases, overgrown gums may need to be surgically removed. Periodontists can perform this surgery with a scalpel or laser.

Some procedures used to remove overgrown gums include:

Laser excision. A periodontist will use lasers to remove inflamed gum tissue. Once the gums are removed, the periodontist will scrape any plaque buildup around the roots of your.

1. **Discoloration teeth:**

1-Foods/drinks: Coffee, tea, colas, wines, and some starchy foods such as pasta or potatoes, can create conditions that cause staining.

2-Tobacco use: Smoking or chewing tobacco can stain teeth.

Tooth stains caused by dental health:

3-Poor dental hygiene: Forgetting to brush and floss your teeth can cause plaque and food stains to build up. Skipping professional dental cleanings can also allow stains to start.

4-Disease: Diseases that prevent normal development of tooth enamel (the white exterior of your teeth) and dentin (the more porous “yellower” core under enamel) can lead to tooth discoloration. Certain medical treatments, such as head and neck radiation and chemotherapy can cause teeth to discolor. Some infections in pregnant mothers can affect enamel development in your baby and discolor their teeth.

5- Trauma: During sports, kids can get hit in the mouth. If they are younger than 8, the damage can disturb enamel formation. Trauma can also discolor adult teeth when a sports injury or other impact causes blood flow to decrease to the tooth or the nerve to die.

6-Dental materials: Some amalgam restorations, especially silver sulfide-containing materials, can give a gray-black cast to your teeth.

At-home whitening:

1-Avoiding stain-causing foods/beverages. Our habits can be culprits in teeth staining.

2-Applying over-the-counter whiteners available in stick-on strips or tooth-shaped trays.

3-Cleaning your teeth daily using proper tooth brushing and flossing techniques. (Though you should be practicing good dental hygiene anyway, upping your game can improve your teeth’s appearance if your habits usually aren’t what they should be.)